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**PATENT  
IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

IN RE APPLICATION OF : Michael Weiss et al.  
FOR : **CACHING MECHANISM TO OPTIMIZE  
A BIDDING PROCESS USED TO SELECT  
RESOURCES AND SERVICES**

SERIAL NO. : 09/768,129

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**TRANSMITTAL LETTER OF 35 U.S.C. § 119  
FOREIGN PRIORITY DOCUMENT**

Asst. Commissioner of Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

Applicants hereby claim priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 for the above-identified U.S. patent application. This claim of priority is based upon United Kingdom Patent, Serial No. 0001695.6, filed January 25, 2000.

As required by paragraph 2 of 35 U.S.C. § 119, enclosed herewith is a certified copy of United Kingdom Patent, Serial No. 0001695.6, filed January 25, 2000.

Respectfully submitted,

FAY, SHARPE, FAGAN,  
MINNICH & MCKEE, LLP

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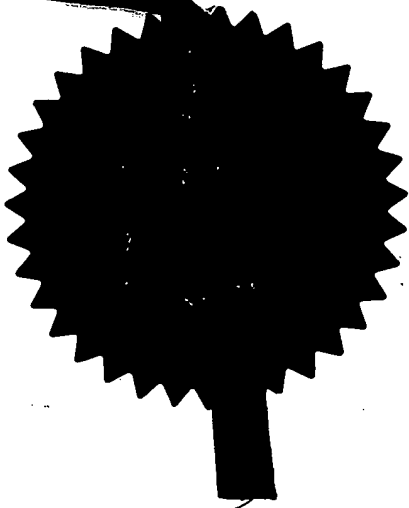
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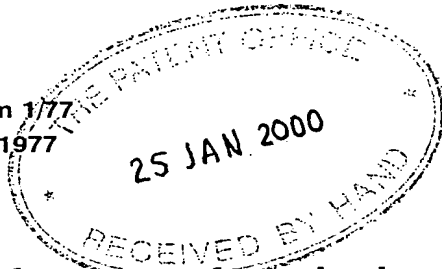
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P01/7700 0.00-0001695.6

## Request for grant of a patent

The Patent Office  
Cardiff Road  
Newport  
Gwent NP9 1RH

1. Your reference **5330201/JDC** **0001695.6**

2. Patent Application Number **25 JAN 2000**

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (*underline all surnames*)

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Patents ADP number (*if known*)

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the  
country/state of its incorporation

Country: Canada  
State: Ontario

4. Title of the invention

**CACHING MECHANISM TO OPTIMIZE A BIDDING PROCESS USED TO SELECT  
RESOURCES AND SERVICES**

5. Name of agent

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1826001

Patents ADP number

6. Priority details

Country

Priority application number

Date of filing

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7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application give details

Number of earlier application

Date of filing

8. Is a statement of inventorship and or right to grant of a patent required in support of this request?

YES

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form.

Continuation sheets of this form

Description

11

Claim(s)

3

Abstract

1

Drawing(s)

8

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (*Patents form 7/77*)

THREE

Request for preliminary examination and search (*Patents Form 9/77*)

ONE

Request for Substantive Examination (*Patents Form 10/77*)

Any other documents  
(please specify)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application

Signature

BEREFORD & Co

Date 25 January 2000

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

Dr John Collins

Tel:0171-831-2290

## CACHING MECHANISM TO OPTIMIZE A BIDDING PROCESS USED TO SELECT RESOURCES AND SERVICES

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5       The present invention relates in general to multi-agent resource allocation bidding systems and more particularly to a caching mechanism for storing most recent bids by bidders for a given bidding context in order to optimize the bidding process.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10       Telecommunication systems have recently been designed for providing a variety of real-time services and features in an open distributed environment through the collaboration of a set of software components called *agents*. Such multi-agent systems are designed in such a way that they may adapt and evolve in the face of changing environments. One such multi-agent system is known as MANA (Multi-  
15   Agent Architecture for Networking Applications) developed by Mitel Corporation. Through the use of a distributed agent architecture, the system meets high reliability levels and adapts to accommodate technological or service evolution. To achieve these goals, intelligence or learning mechanisms are provided to update service information derived from the operation of the agents. This information is used to  
20   redefine the agents and to reallocate resources for correcting failures and to meet the requirements of a defined service more precisely.

      An application or service in a multi-agent system is mapped as a series of calls amongst agents to perform the service. Each agent specifies its type, quantity and quality of service (QoS) in order to provide for an overall application. Since multi-  
25   agent systems are implemented in an open environment, no agent has prior knowledge of any other agent. The only knowledge that an agent possesses is its requirements and capabilities to provide a specific type of service. Thus, an agent may be required to find other agents to fulfill certain of its service requirements. A calling agent (referred to herein as a Bid Manager) sends out a bid for services to a plurality of  
30   called agents (referred to herein as Bidders), each of whom may be capable of providing the necessary resources for the Bid Manager to complete its task. The Bid Manager receives and evaluates the bids from the various Bidders and selects the

agent which has the best chance of success in performing the requested service. This is referred to herein as selecting the "lowest bid".

One example of a classic bidding mechanism of the foregoing type is disclosed in commonly owned U.S. Patent 5,675,636 entitled Adaptive Method of Allocating  
 5 Calls. According to this system, a Router Agent sends a call for bids to a plurality of Carrier Agents in order to determine the cost to complete a call by each of the Carrier Agents. The system then selects the cheapest bid. In the embodiment disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,675,636 all of the Bidders are running in the same PBX as the BidManager. However, in the case of a distributed telecommunications system, some of the bidding  
 10 Carrier Agents may be running on one or more remote PBX's that are linked with the local PBX through a leased line. In such a system it is important to optimize the bidding process to avoid having to request bids from each Bidder each time a service is requested. Requesting bids can be time-costly and therefore inapplicable in real-time applications such as Advanced Automatic Route Selection (AARS) as set forth  
 15 in U.S. Patent 5,675,636, especially if the system is a distributed one.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, a caching mechanism is provided for storing the latest bids by one or more Bidders for a given bidding context. The cache  
 20 is updated using a notification mechanism. The cache can also be consulted by the Bid Manager for some Bidders past the bidding deadline so that the Bid Manager does not lose a potentially good bid.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 An embodiment of the invention is described herein below with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a use case diagram showing use of the system by various external actors;

Figure 2 is a class diagram showing the internal representation of an agent in  
 30 terms of a Feature which uses a ResourceManager and a ResourceAdapter selected by the ResourceManager;

Figure 2A is a class diagram with design patterns wherein a BidderAgentAdapter plays the role of adapter in the Adapter Pattern;



Figure 2B is a class diagram with design patterns wherein the BidderAgentAdapter invokes one of either a CachingAdapter or a NoCachingAdapter according to the Strategy Pattern;

Figure 3 is a block diagram showing selection between the CachingAdapter and the NoCaching Adapter;

Figure 4 shows pseudo-code for implementing a getBidValue() method of the CachingAdapter and the NoCachingAdapter;

Figure 5 shows pseudo-code for implementing selectAdapter() and sortAdapters() methods of the ResourceManager;

Figure 6 is an interaction diagram showing how Bidders decide on which kind of ResourceAdapter the BidManager is to use for the bidding protocol;

Figure 7 is an interaction diagram showing the case where the Bid Manager does not have any previous bid from a certain Bidder;

Figure 8 is an interaction diagram showing the Bid Manager caching a Bid value for the certain Bidder for a given context;

Figure 9 is an interaction diagram showing the Bid Manager sending a call for bid to a Bidder for whom there is no cached Bid value;

Figure 10 is an interaction diagram showing notification of a change in bidding values of a Bidder to the Bid Manager;

Figure 11 is a flowchart showing the steps of a method for implementing the caching system of the present invention; and

Figure 12 is a schematic illustration of an example of the caching system of the present invention applied to distributed advanced automatic route selection.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The Figures and description herein of a preferred embodiment of the invention follow the ODP (Open Distributed Processing) principle of viewpoints (ITU-T Recommendations X901 to X905 | ISO/IEC 10746), and use UML (Unified Modeling Language - <http://www.rational.com/uml>) object-oriented methodology notations.

Turning to Figure 1, which represents an enterprise viewpoint of the system, a plurality of Actors and Use Cases are shown. Before describing the Actors and Use Cases in the enterprise viewpoint, it will be helpful to define the meaning of certain terms used in this disclosure, as follows:

## Glossary

The “context” of a bid is the set of values that the Bidders need to know in order to calculate their bids accordingly. For example, in the AARS application of this invention, the context can consist of: destination, time of day, day of week, type of call (voice/data), call forecast (to help calculate volume discounts). The values of these parameters are preferably discrete in order to limit the number of entries in the cache. Accordingly, the ‘discretization’ of some values may be required to be performed, either manually or according to well-known machine learning algorithms. For example, a continuum can be broken into a finite set of contiguous intervals of equal length. Thus, a variable of range [0..3] becomes a discrete variable with the following elements: ‘[0..1]’, ‘[1..2]’, ‘[2..3]’. A value such as 1.45 would be then rounded and assimilated as the element ‘[1..2]’.

A “bidding policy” defines the manner in which a Bidder calculates a bid given the context of the bid. A bidding policy can be represented in several ways. It can be as simple as a table containing all possible bid values, or it can be more complex, using a set of rules, or a spreadsheet. An example of a rule in the AARS context can be: “if time of day = PM then divide current bid value by 2”. For the purpose of this disclosure, no assumptions are made regarding the way bidding policies are represented in the Bidders.

## Actors

The Bid Manager: The Bid Manager is a software agent that calls for bids and selects the best bid from a plurality of Bidders. An example of a Bid Manager in U.S. Patent 5,675,636 is the assessment agent.

The Bidder: The Bidder is a software agent that, upon receipt of a call for bids, sends a bid for a given service that it would provide if it is selected. An example of a Bidder in U.S. Patent 5,675,636 is the costing agent.

## Use cases

Cache bid: This use case starts when the Bid Manager receives a bid from a Bidder. The Bid Manager stores the information for a particular context of the call for bid, for later use.

Use cached bid: This use case starts when the Bid Manager wants to make a call for bids. If the context of that call is identical to one that has occurred previously, the Bid Manager will consult the cached information for the Bidders that have been contacted in the previous call instead of using the bidding protocol.

Update bid: This use case starts when a change occurs in a given Bidder's bidding policy. If the Bid Manager has subscribed to changes, the Bidder sends an update notification. The subscription to changes can be stored in a subscription list or table by the Bidder whenever it receives a call for bid. Each subscription corresponds to one context. When there is a change in the bidding policy, the Bidder calculates the new bid values for each of the subscribed contexts, and sends the new values to the Bid Manager. This can be a long process if the subscription list becomes too long. Accordingly, there are two solutions to solving this problem. In the first solution, the Bid Manager only subscribes for (and therefore only caches) the most used contexts in a subscription list (e.g. the first "n" entries), and unsubscribes to the others. For the others, the Bid Manager calls for bids. Another solution requires that the Bidder simply clears the subscription list and starts all over again with an empty list. This solution may also be used if the impact of the bid policy change is significant (e.g. if more than a certain percentage of the most used entries have been changed), wherein it would be inefficient to update all entries.

Turning to Figure 2, a class diagram is provided comprising a general representation of the information viewpoint of the system, with emphasis on the resource management and selection aspects.

The class diagram includes a class for ResourceManager, ResourceAdapter and Feature, as follows:

## Classes

The Feature class represents a portion of the logic of an agent. It uses the ResourceManager to select ResourceAdapters to trigger actions on its environment.

The ResourceManager class manages a set of ResourceAdapters, and is responsible for selecting them.

The ResourceAdapter is a class that provides a uniform interface to access APIs of resources.

Turning to Figures 2A and 2B, the general class design of Figure 2 is applied to the particular case of the BidderAgentAdapter which is an interface for

communicating with the Bidder and use its services (Figure 2A) and which implements the `getBidValue()` method via one of either the `CachingAdapter` or the `NoCachingAdapter` (Figure 2B).

In these Figures, a notation has been added to the classical UML representation in order to represent Design Patterns (cd GoF book: Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software, Gamma et al, Addison Wesley). Object-Oriented Design Patterns represent reusable pieces of object-oriented design that have been successfully used in different contexts in the past. The name in the dashed ellipse represents the name of the pattern, and the dashed lines represent the roles played by the different classes in that pattern. Thus, in Figure 2A, the `BidderAgentAdapter` plays the role of the *adapter*.

According to the Strategy Pattern set forth in Figure 2B, the `CachingAdapter` and `NoCachingAdapter` are used to implement the concrete `getBidValue()` method depending on whether caching is or is not to be used. The choice of whether the `CachingAdapter` or `NoCachingAdapter` is to be used may be made either by the `BidManager` or the `Bidder`. If the `Bidder` makes the decision on which Adapter is to be used, the `Bidder` can send the chosen Adapter to the `BidManager` for use (using for example the serialization and class loading mechanism present in the Java language. Similar mechanisms exist in other programming languages). The `ResourceManager` uses the `getBidValue()` method, irrespective of how the method is implemented in the subclasses.

Figure 3 is a diagram showing how, in the Distributed AARS example, a choice is made between use of the `CachingAdapter` or the `NoCachingAdapter` depending on the location of the Carrier Agents.

As shown in Figure 4, the Adapter that is not using caching (in this example, the `NoCachingAdapter`), sends a message to the `Bidder` to ask for its bid value. The Adapter then returns this value to the `ResourceManager`. The `CachingAdapter` first looks at its cache to see if it has already stored a bid value for the corresponding context in which case it returns that bid value. Otherwise, the `CachingAdapter` behaves like the `NoCachingAdapter`. Eventually, the `CachingAdapter` stores the new value in its cache for further reuse.

Figure 5 shows how the `ResourceManager`, which is the Client of the Strategy Pattern, selects an adapter by first sorting the Adapters by decreasing value of the

bids, and then selecting the first available Bidder. By doing so, two goals are achieved. First, there is no need to reserve the Bidders during the sorting phase. If a bid is not interesting to the BidManager, the Bidder is still free to answer other calls for bids sent by other BidManagers. The reservation of the Bidder does not occur until the Bid Manager is actually selecting the first available Bidder from the sorted list. Second, the sorted list of Bidders can be cached for a given context, thereby completely avoiding the bidding process in some cases.

Turning to Figures 6 to 10, interaction diagrams are provided which describe all possible application scenarios wherein one Bidder uses the caching mechanism of the present invention (Bidder B) and one Bidder does not use the caching mechanism (Bidder A).

The first diagram (Figure 6) shows the Bidders deciding which kind of ResourceAdapter they want the Bid Manager to use for the bidding protocol ( i.e. whether or not to use caching). The request for service message asks agents if they want to take part in the subsequent bidding process. The Bidders agree to a request for service message by sending their selected Adapters.

Figure 7 shows the case where, for a given context, the Bid Manager does not have any previous bid from Bidder B in its cache. The cache is maintained and consulted by the Bid Manager. The Bid Manager executes the `getBidValue(context 1)` method via the `NoCachingAdapter` sent by Bidder A and the `Caching Adapter` sent by Bidder B. Thus, the `NoCachingAdapter` calls for a bid from Bidder A for the given context (context 1), in response to which Bidder A returns a bid (Bid 1) to the Bid Manager. Meanwhile, the `Caching Adapter` also calls for a bid from Bidder B which, in response, subscribes to the `Update Bid` use case for the given context (context 1) and returns a bid to the Bid manager (Bid 2). Accordingly, the Bid Manager now has cached the Bid 2 value for context1 from Bidder B so that the next time it implements the `getBidValue(context 1)` method, it will not send a call for bids to Bidder B, but will instead use its cached value.

This is shown in Figure 8 where, in response to a second request for bids for context 1, the `NoCaching Adapter` sends a call for bids to Bidder A which, as before, returns a bid which is forwarded to the Bid Manager. However, the `CachingAdapter` returns the previously cached bid (Bid 2) to the Bid Manager instead of call for a bid from Bidder B. As indicated above, the Bid Manager maintains the cache using The

CachingAdapter which is a component of the Bid Manager (having been sent by the Bidder to the Bid Manager).

In the event that the Bid Manager needs bids in a different context, it will be required to send a call for bid to Bidder B since there is no cached bid value for the new context. This is shown in Figure 9. The Bid Manager executes the  
 5    getBidValue(context 2) method via the NoCachingAdapter sent by Bidder A and the Caching Adapter sent by Bidder B. Thus, the NoCachingAdapter calls for a bid from Bidder A for the given context (context 2), in response to which Bidder A returns a bid (Bid 3) to the Bid Manager. Meanwhile, the Caching Adapter also calls for a bid  
 10   from Bidder B which, in response, subscribes to the Update Bid use case for the given context (context 2) and returns a bid to the Bid manager (Bid 4). Accordingly, the Bid Manager now has cached the Bid 4 value for the new context (context 2) from Bidder B so that the next time it implements the getBidValue(context 2) method, it will not send a call for bid to Bidder B, but instead use its cached value.

15    If Bidder B changes its bidding policies, it must notify the Bid Manager(s) of the change, in order to update the cache (Figure 10). If the bidding policies are, for example, in the simple form of entries in a table, Bidder B can just send the new value(s) of the entry or entries that have changed, so that the Bid Manager simply updates the cache. In cases where bidding policies are represented as general rules, a  
 20   notification of change is made in the policies so that the Bid Manager deletes all entries corresponding to B, in order to restart caching. The following pseudo-code exemplifies the foregoing:

Case 1: policy represented as an entry in the table:

25

Bidder:

  If entry-changed then

    For all subscribers for the entry send new entry  
   value

30

Case 2: if policy represented in any other way (such as rules):

Bidder:

For all subscribers to the bidder send change notification

BidManager:

5 If received change notification then delete all entries in the bidder's cache

Figure 11 is a flowchart showing the caching process according to the present invention. The process of Figure 11 will be better understood by considering the exemplary application of Figure 12 which shows a distributed Advanced Automatic Route Selection (AARS), wherein Carrier Agent B is remote from the Router Agent (i.e. the Bid Manager) and Carrier Agent A, and is connected to the Router Agent via a leased line. Thus, there would be a considerable cost in terms of time-efficiency if Carrier Agent B was required to send a bid to the Router Agent for each call. On the other hand, since Carrier Agent A is running in the same machine as the Router Agent, the caching mechanism does not need to be used for it.

The following scenario will illustrate the use of the invention:

- A call request is issued (new request in Figure 11) from a Line Agent (see U.S. Patent 5,675,636) with the following parameters representing the context of the call: (Destination: 613 TimeOfDay: AM). It will be appreciated that other parameters can be included such as DayOfWeek, TypeOfCall (voice or data), UsageForecast (to get volume discounts). However, for the sake of clarity this example considers only the use of two parameters. As discussed briefly above, in order to make the caching efficient, the values of the parameters should be discrete or discretized manually or by using a machine learning algorithm (e.g. TimeOfDay is represented in this example by two values: AM and PM). The content of the cache for Carrier B at this stage is: <empty>
- The router sends a call for bid (Figure 11) via the following message to Carriers A and B:  
 30 (type: CallForBid context: (Destination: 613 TimeOfDay: AM) )
- Carrier A replies with:  
 (type: Bid value: 12 )
- Carrier B replies with

(type: Bid value: 25 )

The content of the cache becomes:

Context	BidValue
Dest: 613 ToD: AM	25

5

- The next call request (new request in Figure 11) has the following values for its parameters: (Destination: 613 TimeOfDay: PM)
- Since these values do not correspond to any entry in the cache (i.e. "No" following "context in cache?" in Figure 11), the router sends a call for bids to both Carriers A and B (call for bid in Figure 11).
- Carrier A replies with:  
(type: Bid value: 12 )
- Carrier B replies with  
(type: Bid value: 19)

10

15

The contents of the cache is then updated (step 4) to become:

Context	BidValue
Dest: 613 ToD: AM	25
Dest: 613 ToD: PM	19

20

25

- The next call request (new request) has the following values for its parameters: (Destination: 613 TimeOfDay: PM)
- The router finds an entry corresponding to the context in the cache (i.e. "Yes" following "context in cache?" in Figure 11) , it therefore uses the cache value for Carrier B ("use cached value" in Figure 11), and only sends a call for bid to Carrier A. The cache is therefore not modified.
- In the event the Carrier B's bidding policy changes and the change affect only a few entries in the cache, Carrier B sends an update for the changes: (type: Update context: (Destination: 613 TimeOfDay: AM) value: 23).

The content of the cache then becomes:

30

Context BidValue



Dest: 613 ToD: AM	23
Dest: 613 ToD: PM	19

Otherwise, if the changes affect more than a predetermined user defined percentage of the entries (e.g. 20%), Carrier B can alternatively send a change  
5 notification to the Router Agent so that the Router simply deletes the cache altogether and starts caching again from scratch.

Alternatives and variations of the invention are possible. For example, although the example presented herein relates to bidding by costing agents to provide a long distance carrier server in an automatic route selection system, the principles of  
10 the invention have broad applications to many multi-agent systems where Bid Managers require the services of resources which are represented in the system by agents. For example, an airline reservation agent may tender bids from several airline ticketing agents whose bids may be cached for individual contexts (e.g. flight dates, fares classes, etc.). All such variations and applications are believed to be within the  
15 sphere and scope of the invention as defined by the claims appended hereto.

What is Claimed is:

1. A multi-agent caching system for optimizing a bidding process for resources, comprising:

5 a Bid Manager agent for issuing a call for bids for usage of said resources, receiving said bids and selecting a best bid from among said bids, wherein each of said bids defines a predetermined context;

a plurality of Bidder agents for issuing said bids according to predetermined bidding policies in response to said call for bids, wherein one of said Bidder agents  
10 issues said best bid and provides said resources upon selection of said best bid by said Bid Manager; and

a plurality of ResourceAdapters for providing a uniform interface to access APIs of said resources, one of said ResourceAdapters being a CachingAdapter for maintaining cached bids for predetermined contexts from predetermined ones of said  
15 Bidders, receiving from said Bid Manager said call for bids and issuing said cached bids to said Bid Manager instead of requiring said predetermined Bidders to issue said bids, and a NoCachingAdapter for receiving from said Bid Manager said call for bids, re-issuing said call for bids to ones of said Bidders other than said predetermined Bidders, receiving said bids from said ones of said Bidders other than said  
20 predetermined Bidders and sending said bids to said Bid Manager.

2. The multi-agent caching system of claim 1, wherein said CachingAdapter updates said cached bids in response to new contexts of said bids.

25 3. The multi-agent caching system of claim 1, wherein said Bid Manager selects said best bid by sorting said ResourceAdapters according to decreasing values of said bids and selecting a first available one of said Bidder agents according to said ResourceAdapters as sorted.

30 4. The multi-agent caching system of claim 1, wherein each said context is defined by a discrete parameter value.

5. The multi-agent caching system of claim 1, wherein each said Bidder agent sends a notification message to said Bid Manager agent in the event of any changes to

its bidding policies, in response to which said Bid Manager agent updates said CachingAdapter.

6. The multi-agent caching system of claim 5, wherein said bidding policies are stored via said CachingAdapter as entries in a table and said Bid Manager agent updates individual ones of said cached bids to reflect said changes in said bidding policies.

7. The multi-agent caching system of claim 5, wherein said bidding policies are stored via said CachingAdapter as general rules and said Bid Manager agent clears all of said cached bids.

8. An optimized method of acquiring bids from a plurality of Bidders for resources, comprising the steps of:

issuing a request for bids for usage of said resources, wherein each of said bids defines a predetermined context;

accessing a cache of stored bids and related contexts to determine whether said cache contains bids defining said predetermined context;

issuing a call for bids to said Bidders in connection with which no bids defining said predetermined context are stored in said cache, in response to which said Bidders return bids to said Bid Manager and said bids are stored in said cache along with said predetermined context; and

retrieving from said cache said bids defining said predetermined context previously stored by said Bidders.

9. The optimized method of claim 8, further comprising the step of updating said stored bids in response to new contexts of said bids.

10. The optimized method of claim 8, further comprising the step of selecting a best bid by sorting said bids according to decreasing values of said bids and selecting a first available one of said Bidders according to said sorting.

11. The optimized method of claim 8, wherein each said context is defined by a discrete parameter value.

12. The optimized method of claim 8, further comprising the step of sending a notification message to said Bid Manager in the event of any changes to its bidding policies, in response to which said Bid Manager updates said cache.

13. The optimized method of claim 12, further comprising the step of storing said bidding policies as entries in a table.

14. The optimized method of claim 13, further comprising the step of updating individual ones of said cached bids for updating said cache to reflect said changes in said bidding policies.

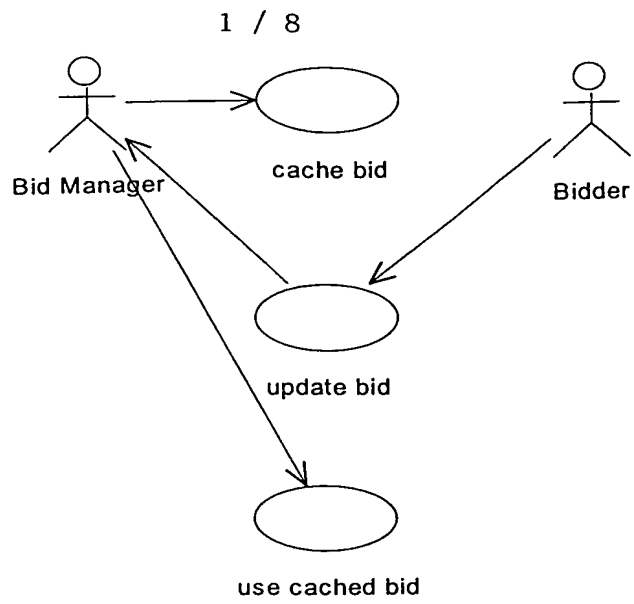
15. The optimized method of claim 12, further comprising the step of storing said bidding policies as general rules.

16. The optimized method of claim 15, further comprising the step of clearing all of said cached bids for updating said cache to reflect said changes in said bidding policies.

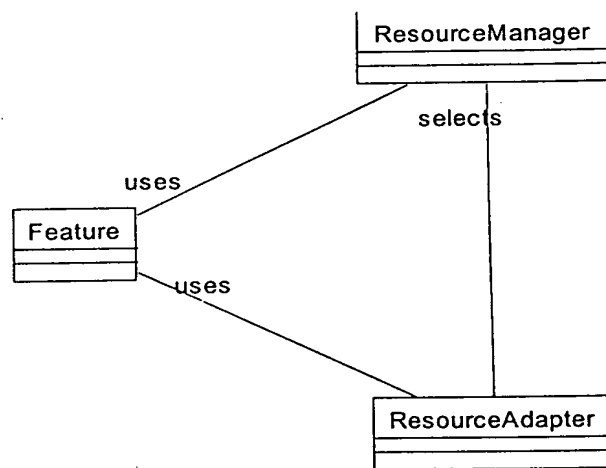
## Abstract

A caching mechanism is provided for use by a Bid Manager in a multi-agent resource allocation bidding system. The caching mechanism stores the most recent  
5 bids issued by one or more Bidders for a given bidding context. The cache is updated using a notification mechanism.

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**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**

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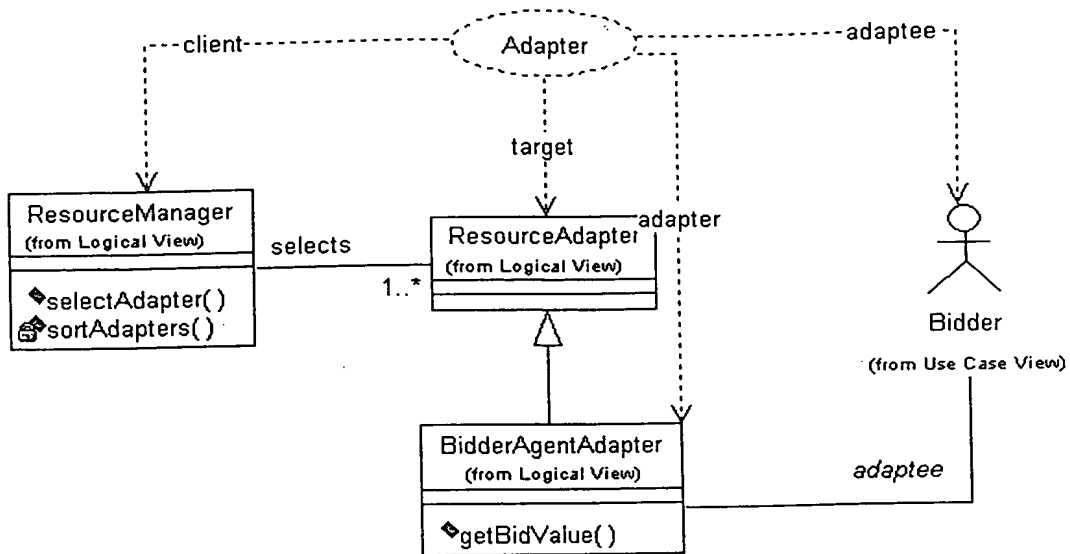


Figure 2A

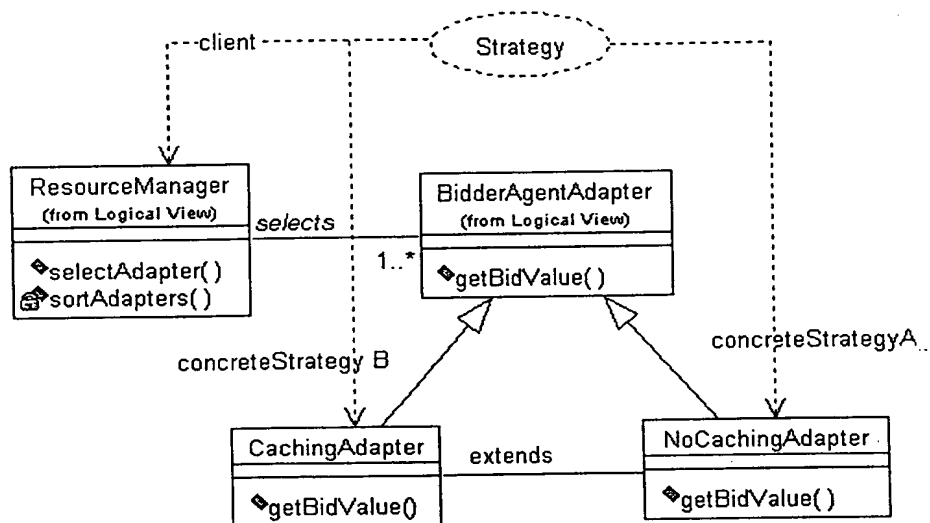


Figure 2B

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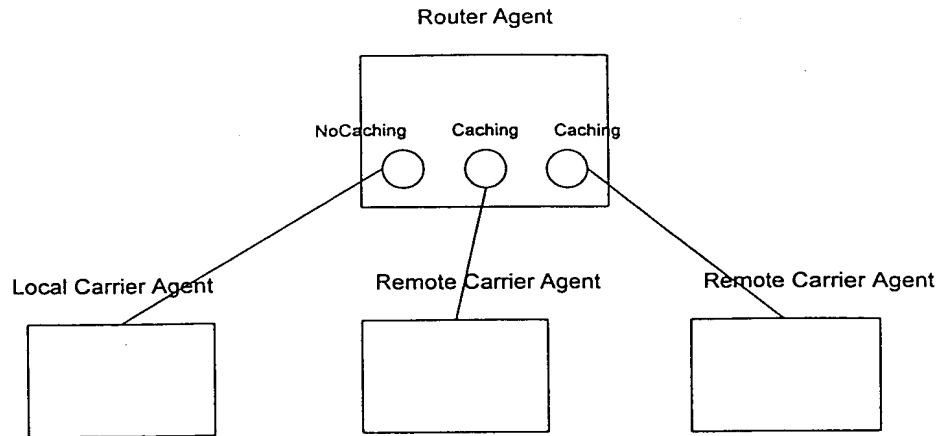


Figure 3

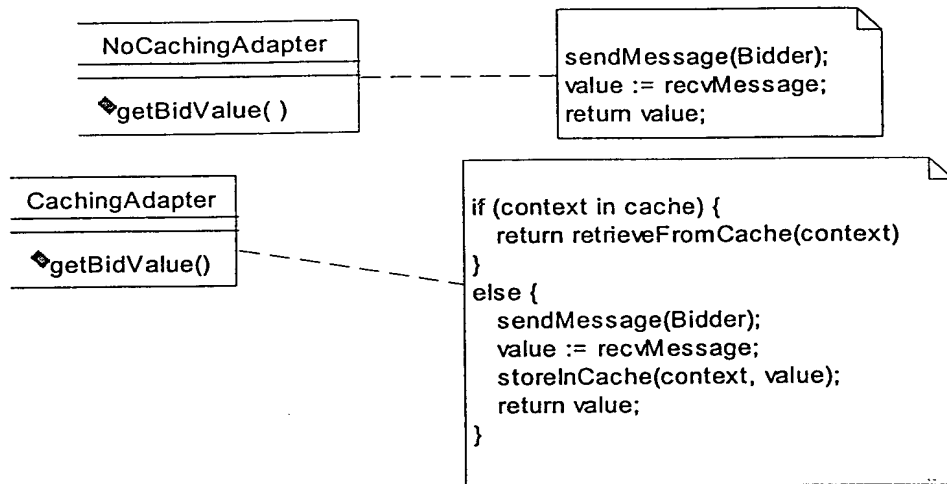


Figure 4

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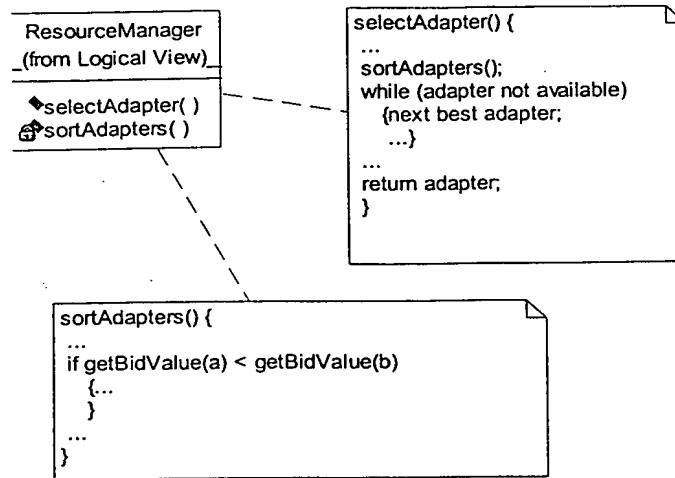


Figure 5

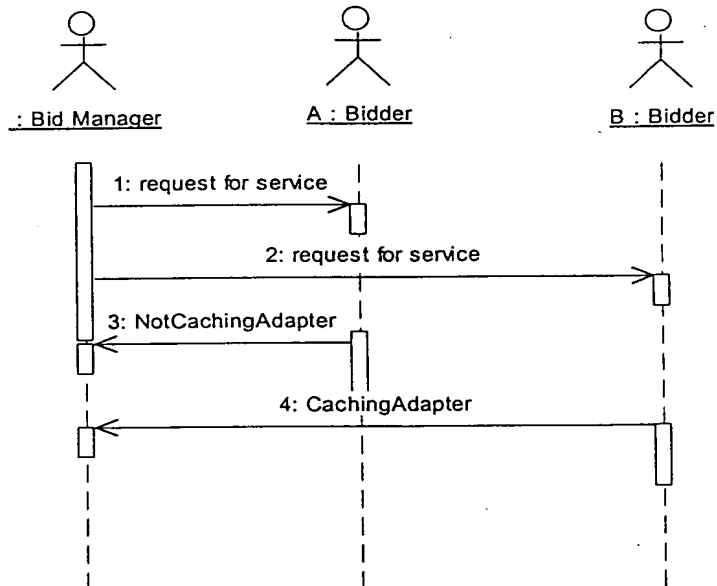


Figure 6

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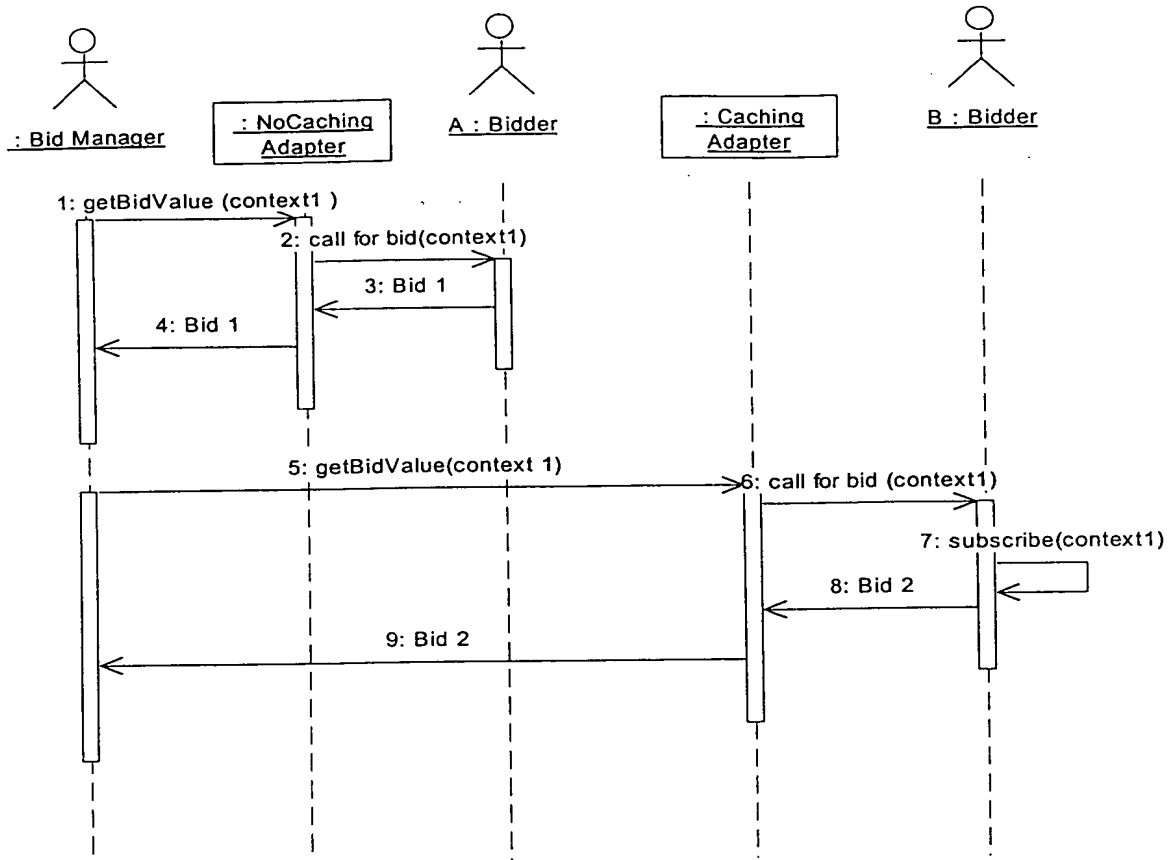


Figure 7

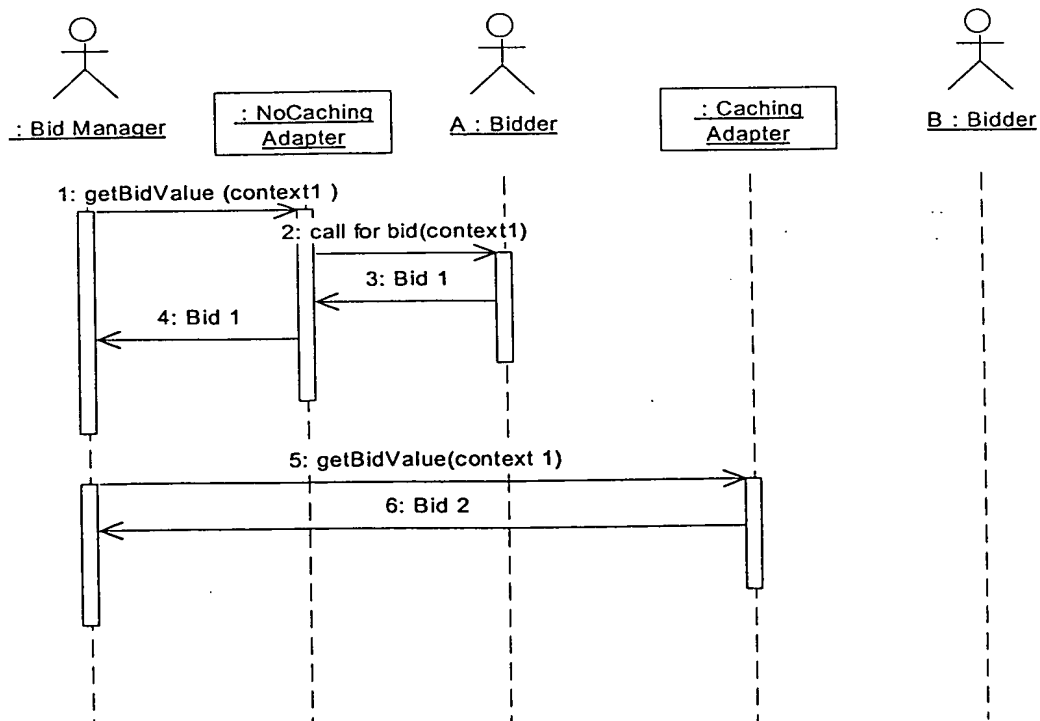


Figure 8

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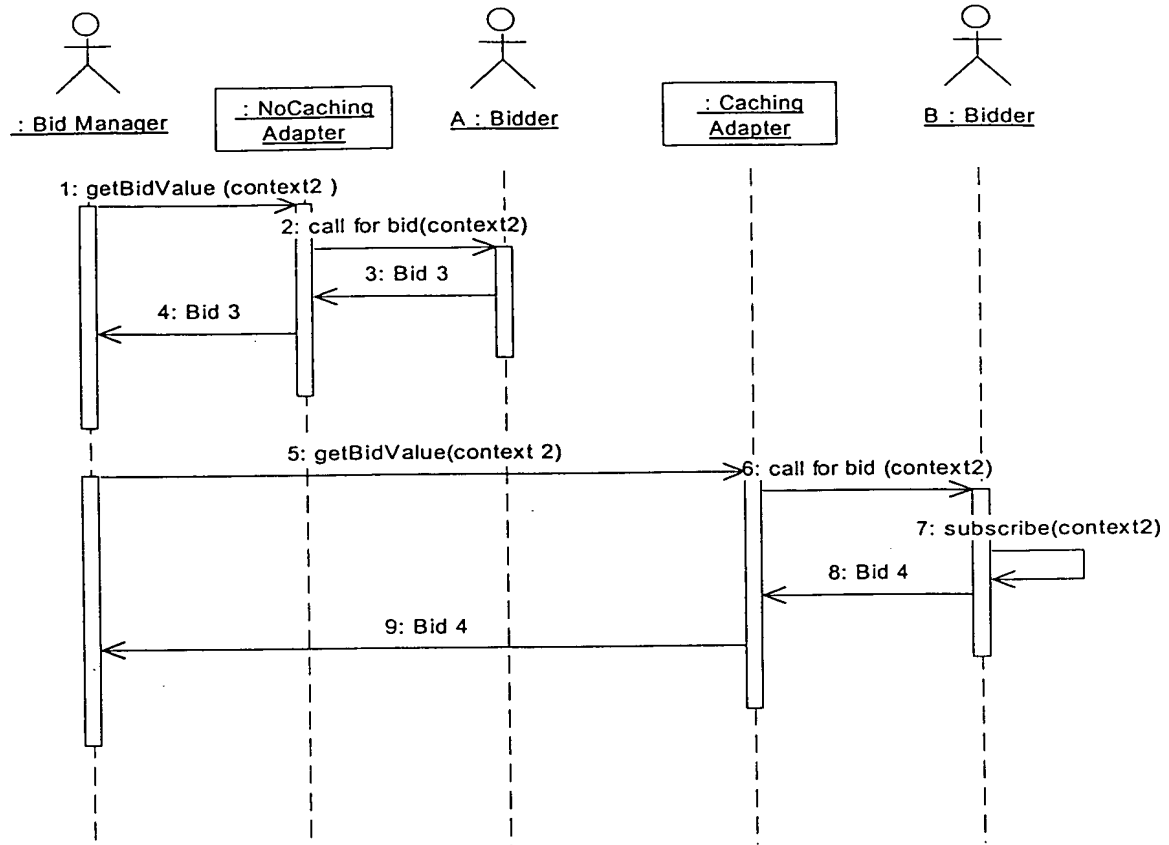


Figure 9

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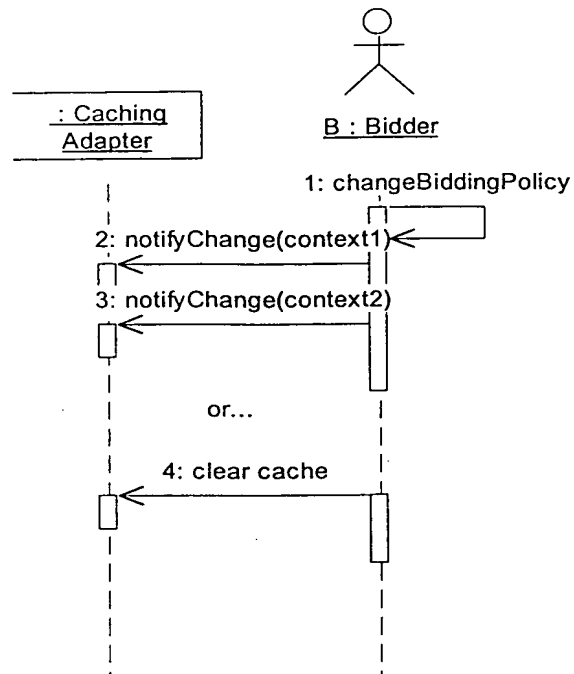


Figure 10

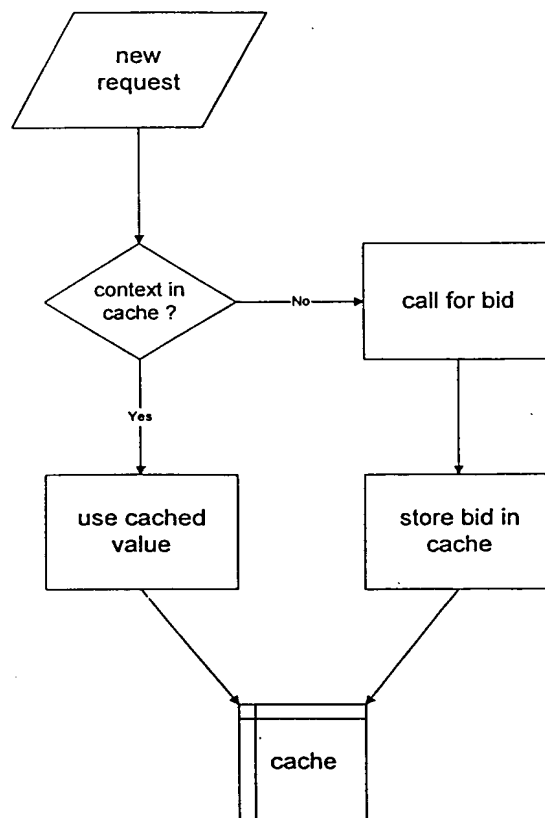


Figure 11

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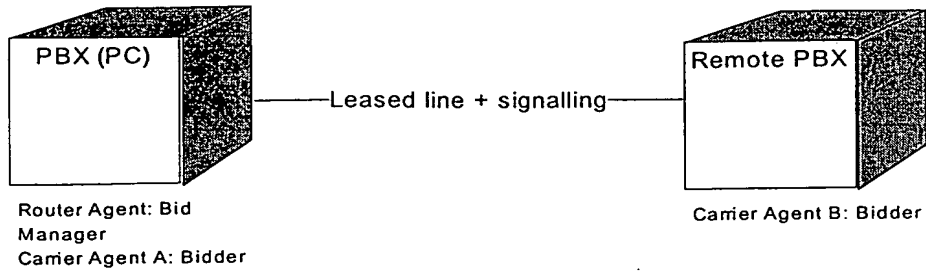


Figure 12

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